

### SUPPOSE SOUTH CAROLINA DETERMINES TO GO OUT OF THE UNION, WHAT WILL MR. FILLMORE DO?

This question begins to grow important as the probabilities increase that she will decide upon that as the alternative between disgrace and resistance. It is our duty as freemen to look this issue boldly and fearlessly in the face. If the strength of this Union is to be tested, and the federal power brought to coerce a State into the quiet submission to wrong, we say the quicker the issue is made the better. The present is as dangerous an hour as any for the South. If the time is delayed, the North continually and rapidly strengthening in population, will soon possess the numerical power to restrain by forms of law every effort to resist oppression. If then, the issue is to be forced, it is in every respect better to face it now than hereafter. In view of the issue being forced, let us ask what President Fillmore will do—Will he attempt to exercise the military power of the federal government to coerce South Carolina.

There are those who have little respect for our constitution, and less respect for the principles of republicanism and genuine civil liberty, declare that the President would, and that it is his duty to, coerce a sovereign State by military force. We are of those who believe the President has no such power, nor does the constitution anywhere give to Congress the right to clothe him with any such power. Were it otherwise, the President might be empowered by a lawless Congressional majority, to enforce any law, no matter how oppressive, by military coercion. Against a State, we care not under what pretext, the constitution furnishes no authority for any department of this government to exercise coercive power. Insurrections or against a State—resistance in a State against a constitutional law, may be coerced by military power. But a State, after it has in its sovereign capacity denied the constitutionality of the exercise of a political power by Congress, cannot, in our opinion, be coerced either into an acquiescence in it, or to submit to the enforcement of it, by the general government within its borders. If any legitimately, and it ought to resist any attempt by the general government to enforce such law within the limits of the State.

But it is urged that a State may not go out of the Union, and that should any make the experiment, the federal arm would be raised to slap them back. There is a singular opinion abroad among the calm thinking classes on this subject. Let the first federal gun be discharged at the citizens of South Carolina, if she secedes and this Union, will melt down as rapidly as a piece of butter would have done in the furnace into which these holy men of old were cast. If this were not to be so, we should be prepared to believe that the institution of slavery instead of being permanently, enduringly fixed as peculiarly adapted section, by climate, soil and production, was merely an accidental element to be displaced by those who happened to possess the physical power of doing it. We contend that if the federal government were permitted by the Slave States to coerce South Carolina, they would write, seal and deliver a mortgage to the North upon the negro property of the South, which, within fifty years, would be foreclosed. The safety of the South lies in her resisting at every and all hazards, the exercise of military power by the general government against the legal and sovereign authority of any State.

It is said that Mr. Fillmore would exercise the military power of the government against S. Carolina, if she dare secede. We do not believe it. In politics we know him to be a cold, sagacious man, but he has demonstrated to the world that he is morally feeble. He shrunk from before the lofty crest of abolitionism in Massachusetts, and he trembles at the cold and slow progress of that Robespierre in New York, W. H. Seward. Mr. Fillmore will disgrace himself by seeking pretexts and excuses for delay, should he be summoned to face the storm now gathering. Mr. Fillmore will bluster and fume a little, but he'll do nothing. If a bold political combination were to be formed, such an one as that which despoiled Texas of 80 odd thousand square miles of territory and robbed the Federal Treasury of \$10,000,000, Mr. Fillmore is the man for such a manœuvre. If the abolition vote is necessary to him or his projects, he knows how to work out just such a combination. But Mr. Fillmore is not the man to face or guide a revolution; and should it be his misfortune to be at the head of public affairs when the crisis comes, he will dwarf into very small—exquisitely small proportions.

Columbus (Miss.) Standard.

**The suffrage basis in Virginia.**—There are manifestations of a very excited state of popular feelings in Western Virginia, in view of the belief which is fast gaining ground, that the mixed basis will be adopted in the new constitution. The Staunton Spectator, always moderate and cautious in expression of opinions and careful and accurate in its statement of facts, refers to the deep feelings that are aroused in the West, and trusts that the result may not be a division of the State. The vexed question will probably have to be settled by mutual concession and compromises. The great compromises of Congress in favor of our national Union, are a patriotic example for Virginia's imitation.

On the night of Monday and morning of Tuesday last, we had one of the most heavy and devastating rains ever seen or felt in the vicinity of Wadesborough. In this all our planters, so far as we have seen them, agree. One gentleman told us that he had fences washed away on Gould's Fork where he never knew the freshest to reach before. Hill sides have been dreadfully washed, and low lands flooded, and we fear that a great deal of the planting done before the rain will have to be done over again. Up until this rain the spring has been so far very favorable.—N. C. Argus

Jewelry is becoming quite fashionable again. One of our cotemporaries says he met a lady on New Years who had a farm on each wrist, a four story house around her neck, and at least six life memberships to the Bible Society attached to each ear.

### Arrival of the Georgia.

FAILURE TO ELECT A U. S. SENATOR.  
NEW YORK, April 7, 9 p. m.

The Steamship Georgia, Capt. Porter, arrived this evening from Havana, brings the California mails and sixty passengers brought by the steamer Falcon.

The dates from San Francisco are to March 11th.

The Courier says that the efforts made by the Legislature to elect a United States Senator in place of Col. Fremont have proved ineffectual. When the Convention first met, the prominent Whig candidates were Hon. T. Butler King and Hon. John Wethered, and the Democratic candidates were Col. Fremont and Mr. Haydenfelt. Mr. Wethered finally abandoned the contest, and it was narrowed down to the three others named.

After nearly 150 ballots, the Convention finding it impossible to make a choice, adjourned till the 1st of January next. King had the highest vote on the last ballot, but lacked six or eight votes of an election. Haydenfelt was the favorite of the Democrats. Fremont, who commenced with only a half dozen votes, gradually increased in strength, until before the Convention adjourned his vote equalled that of Haydenfelt. On the last day the latter withdrew, and Colonel Weller was substituted in his place, who received exactly the vote before given to the withdrawing candidate. A good deal of feeling exists on the subject, and the senatorial question will enter largely into the next political canvass.

On Sunday 23d of February, San Francisco was in a tremendous state of excitement on account of the anticipated execution by the populace of two noted scoundrels, Stewart and Windred, for nearly murdering Mr. Hanson, a respectable merchant of this place, and robbing him of \$7,000. A meeting of citizens was called, several of our most influential and wealthy men presided, and the prisoners were given a fair trial by jury. The jury, however, disagreed, and the officer of justice took possession of the culprits. At Sacramento City a similar affair occurred, but the offender did not escape so easily. Frederick Roe a noted gambler shot through the head a Mr. Chas. Myers for interfering to put an end to a quarrel in which he was engaged. A meeting of the citizens was called, in which the most prominent and influential men took part. Roe was tried, convicted, and in less than five hours after the commission of the crime he was hung in the presence of an assemblage of thousands.

From the Daily South Carolinian.

### Vaccination.

Messrs. Editors: I have lately found that much prejudice exists against vaccination, and among intelligent persons, in many of our country neighborhoods. With a view to collect authentic information of its inestimable value, from a source furnishing appreciable knowledge, while sending him vaccine, I addressed an inquiry to Dr. T. A. Elliott, of Orangeburg, in whose neighborhood Variola (Small Pox) had appeared. I send you, for publication, his reply, and need scarcely say that the testimony of so experienced a practitioner, and one whose opinion is so entitled to respect, ought to dispel all opposition to the free extension of this important addition to medical knowledge by the immortal Jenner. Respectfully yours,  
R. W. GIBBS, M. D.

Columbia, April 9, 1851.

ORANGEBURG, March 31, 1851.

DEAR SIR: My duties are such that it will be impossible for me to do more, at present, than give you, in a few words, my experience in relation to the efficacy of Vaccination as a preventive of Small Pox.

In no case have I seen Variola (Small Pox) proper occur in any one protected by Vaccination previous to exposure to Variolous contagion—and in every case where Vaccination has been resorted to (if not too long delayed) after such exposure, it has invariably modified the disease.

By being protected, I of course mean a genuine Vaccination. Do I say too much, when I state my belief that one-eighth of the number of Vaccinations are spurious? In four of the cases now and lately under my treatment, where Vaccination was resorted to after exposure, the attack has been much lighter than in ordinary cases of Variella (Chicken Pox)—indeed, were it not for the previous three or four days fever, and the fact of the exposure to Variolous contagion being known, I believe that any one would have pronounced them Variella.

As to the danger or bad effects attendant on Vaccination, I have seen none, and in the past three weeks near three hundred cases have come under my knowledge. Re-Vaccination have also been numerous, and the only case attended by suffering, was that of \*\*\*\*\* whom you saw, and who required nothing but a cooling lotion to give him perfect relief.

The above is based on the facts presented in cases lately occurring sixteen miles from this place. Up to this time, of ten showing eruption, three only were strictly Variola—the others being modified by Vaccination.

Yours respectfully,  
T. A. ELLIOTT.

DR. R. W. GIBBS.

**A Nuisance.**—The Grand Jury of Georgetown District, for the spring term of Court present as a nuisance all those transient persons from the non-slaveholding States, who come to this district in the winter, for the purpose of trading, shad-fishing and duck-shooting—we believe them to be injurious to all classes of our population, and, therefore, solicit the intervention of the Legislature in the matter.

**EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.**—On the evening of the 14th ult., the wife of Mr. Henry Bowie, who resides a few miles west of this village, gave birth to three fine, fat, bouncing babes—two boys and a girl.—and at the latest accounts were all doing well. The three together, as we are informed, weighed twenty-one pounds!  
Abbeville Banner.

To-morrow is a fine gentleman, who makes many promises—To-day is a plain man, who never breaks his word.

**Nullification in Massachusetts.**—A special joint committee, of which Joseph T. Buckingham is chairman, in the Massachusetts Legislature, has reported a very stringent bill, designed to interfere with the operations of the fugitive slave law. It breathes the spirit of open nullification. It forbids any officer or member of the volunteer militia of Massachusetts, at the command or requisition of a U. S. Marshal or deputy, to act a part of the posse comitatus in the arrest or detention of any alleged fugitive slave, under severe penalties; requires all district attorneys to defend arrested fugitives; and provides that a jury trial may be claimed by every fugitive not released, after examination by a U. S. commissioner or justice of any court.

## THE CAMDEN JOURNAL.

THO. J. WARREN & C. A. PRICE, Editors.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1851.

### Our Market.

Since our last, we have no material change to notice in the Cottou Market. The article does not come in very extensively, and we are in order to quote extremes from 71-2 to 11 1-4 cents.

Our friend and correspondent 'LANCASTER' must excuse our apparent want of courtesy to his last favor. It was laid by and overlooked, and for want of room this week, we are compelled to defer its publication, but will do so at our earliest convenience. On Friday we hope to lay a portion of it before our readers, and conclude the article in the succeeding number of the Journal. There are many strong reasons advanced and they are supported by strong arguments why South Carolina should secede, (if it must be so,) single handed and alone.

### Elections in Kershaw District.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Elections have been ordered for Sheriff and Clerk of the Court for Kershaw District, on the second Monday in May next, being the 12th day of said month. The Election will be for one day only.

Messrs. Workman & Boone, are also engaged in the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, and are prepared to accommodate their customers on the most favorable terms. They have a complete assortment on hand, and as our friend Fulton, of the North Carolina Argus, says: "Will bear a comparison with any made in the Union, from the finest and smallest baby's slipper to the most substantial (and we add largest) covering for the understanding's of the lords of creation."

### Leather and Shoe Factory.

Messrs. Alden and Murray are engaged in the manufacture of Leather and Shoes, and are prepared to shoe all the Ladies, and as a cotemporary of ours once remarked very appropos, "the Gentlemen to boot."

Their Tannery is situated about two miles from Camden, on the Lancaster Road, and is under successful operation. We are always glad to see improvements going on, and are encouraged to believe that our cause is not entirely extinct, but on the way to success.

### Encourage Home Industry.

Why is it, we ask, that Domestic Enterprises are so often suffered to drag along, and sometimes out a miserable existence, with scarce enough patronage or encouragement to keep soul and body together. Unfortunately this is too true.—The South has relied too little upon itself, its own strength has never been tested, nor have its resources been developed, to any considerable extent—all for the want of a proper spirit of enterprise among her people. But to our text:

The true policy of the South, is the encouragement of every species and class of Home Industry and Domestic Enterprise, be it what it may. If, for example, a man sets himself up by the side of the road, to make wagons, or even shoes, coopers-ware, or any thing else, his work ought to be preferred, and encouraged before Northern. It is no reason because we may get a Northern article a few cents cheaper, that we should prefer it to Southern. Every man ought to be willing to tax himself to some extent for the encouragement and support of trade at home, for if we carry the idea out, we shall very clearly see, that in the long run, nothing would be lost by such a course. On the principle of production and re-production, we may easily discover the secret of success, in the fact that, the demand becoming greater for all articles consumed, a larger number of persons would have employment, and consequently, there would be less reason why pauperism and rascality should be found in the land. These are only collateral reasons, and are glanced at merely superficially, to show the necessity for the encouragement of Home Industry. Thousands would be benefited, and our country would be more prosperous, enlightened and happy. This is the genuine spirit of Independence. And if the South would accomplish her Independence and establish it upon a sure and permanent basis, let this policy be pursued. We are glad that the doctrine is gaining strength every day, and that our people are looking at home where they ought, to their true interests.—If we were extensively engaged in manufacturing, our position before the world would be more respectable and commanding. Already, the products of our soil are found entering every civilized port, and there is no reason why we should not furnish those, with the same commodities, that are furnished us necessary for our use. If the same amount of patronage was bestowed upon Southern Enterprise, which is lavished and wasted upon the North; if in other words, if our people would stay at home and keep their money here, we would have the most prosperous and happy country in the world. Our soil, our climate, and every thing goes to prove

the truth of this assertion, and we defy successful contradiction to this proposition. Whether the opinions of a newspaper Editor of small pretensions are of much consequence or not, or whether our sagacious, and very wise friends in their own conceits, think it worth while to preserve the Camden Journal, is another, which has nothing to do with the question, and which, by way of parenthesis, we take occasion to say, dont cause us many moments of sleepless anxiety. AT THE PUBLIC GOOD WE AIM, and if our endeavors to promote the good of our people shall result in any wise to their benefit, we shall have done, at least some good, to counterbalance the evil which otherwise may have occurred. Our mechanics ought to be preferred in every instance, when their qualifications entitle them to consideration. In every department of the industrial pursuits, and of the Arts and Mechanics, men may be found who are identified by the bonds of interest, which are stronger than all others beside, to our own peculiar institutions and laws.

At a Meeting of the Southern Rights Association of Kershaw District, the following Delegates were appointed to attend the Convention to be held in Charleston in May next.

- Dr. John Milling,
- Capt. John Boykin,
- H. Levy, Esq.
- Col. J. B. Kershaw,
- Col. Jas. Chesnut, jr.
- W. Thurlow Caston, Esq.
- C. A. Price, Esq.
- Maj. A. H. Boykin,
- W. M. Shannon, Esq.
- Maj. John Cantey,
- Capt. Thomas Lang,
- Col. L. J. Patterson,
- W. E. Johnson, Esq.
- Capt. L. W. R. Blair,
- Capt. W. H. R. Workman,
- Capt. C. J. Shannon,
- C. J. Haile, Esq.
- L. L. Whitaker, Esq.
- Col. T. Lee Dixon,
- Dr. B. S. Lucas.

For the Camden Journal.

### MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION OF LANCASTER DISTRICT.

Agreeably to the provisions of the Fourth Article of the Constitution of the Southern Rights Association of Lancaster, a regular meeting of the Association was held in the Court House, on Monday, the 7th inst. A very respectable number of citizens were in attendance upon the meeting. Dr. R. E. Wylie, the President of the Association, took the Chair; Wm. A. Moore, and M. P. Crawford, acting as Secretaries. The minutes of the last meeting being read, the President called upon the Council of Safety to lay before the meeting any information which they might have of importance to the association. The Secretaries to whom were referred the papers containing the names of signers to the Constitution, then reported upwards of five hundred signatures. The regular business of the meeting being ended, the President read the Resolution of the Orangeburg Southern Rights Association, recommending the appointment of delegates to a Convention of Associations, to be held at Columbia on the second Monday in May next, to take counsel together, for the promotion of our common object, and to adopt such measures of concerted action as may, upon consultation with each other, be deemed best calculated to advance the cause of Southern Independence.

Mr. Williams then moved that the President appoint a Committee of five persons, to nominate Delegates to the Convention, to be held in Charleston, the first Monday in May next. The President appointed the following gentlemen—Capt. J. D. McIlwain, Capt. Rutledge, Wm. A. Moore, Esq., Joseph Gallachatt, Major Thos. P. Ballard.

The Committee retired for a few minutes, and then reported the following names as Delegates:

- Capt. Wm. McKenna, James H. Witherpoon, Daniel Brown, Maj. Thomas P. Ballard, Capt. J. D. McIlwain, Col. Dixon Barnes, Dr. C. Cauthen, Jno. Williams, Esq., P. T. Hammond, Wm. C. Cunningham, Thos. R. Cureton, Jno. M. Doby, Wm. Stephens, Dr. R. E. Wylie, Joseph Gallachatt, John W. Cook, Wm. A. Moore, Esq., M. Clinton, Esq., M. P. Crawford, Esq., Capt. Thos. Clybourne, Robt. McIlwain, Capt. Wm. G. Stewart, J. E. Rutledge, Col. Thos. W. Huey, Capt. J. F. Summerville.

Mr. Moore then moved that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Camden Journal and Charleston Mercury. There being no further business before the meeting, on motion of Mr. Williams, the meeting adjourned.

Old Lancaster is composed of boys and men who know their rights, and dare maintain them—notwithstanding she is sometimes traduced by upstarts. DR. R. E. WYLIE, Pres.

WM. A. MOORE, } Secretaries.  
M. P. CRAWFORD, }

### DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY.

It was known many years ago that the wild cherry tree of this climate possessed valuable medicinal properties. Indeed, this fact was known to the aborigines, and a decoction of the leaves or bark of this tree has ever been regarded by their physicians as one of the most effectual remedies in many diseases. This fact, several years since, arrested the attention of Dr. Wistar, a highly respectable practitioner of Virginia. He investigated with care, the healing properties of the wild cherry—tested its effects when administered alone, and when in combination with other remedial agents. He found that its natural virtues might be greatly improved and by combining it with ingredients, whose properties were well proved and generally recognized, a medicine was produced which constitutes a remedy of great value in pulmonary affections and diseases of the chest and throat—diseases which are proverbially prevalent in our cities and large towns, and often prove fatal, swelling the bills of mortality to a much greater extent than in the case with most others, we had almost said all other classes of diseases.

**EXAMINE CLOSELY BEFORE PURCHASING.**  
The genuine Balm is put up in bottles, with the words "DR. WISTAR'S BALM OF WILD CHERRY," Phla. blown in the glass—each bottle bearing a label on the front, with the signature of H. WISTAR, M. D.

This will be enveloped hereafter with a wrapper copyright secured 1844, on which will always appear the written signature of "J. BITTS." Any one counterfeiting the label or wrapper, or forging the signature of the General Agent, will be punished with the utmost rigor of the law.  
None genuine unless signed J. BITTS on the wrapper, for sale in Camden at McKAIN'S Drug Store. Wholesale by P. M. COLIEN & Co., Charleston, S. C., and by Druggists generally throughout the State.

From the Louisville Democrat.  
The columns of the press throughout the country seem to be filled with notices of cures and specifics for all diseases that flesh is heir to. That one scarcely knows what to do in case of disease, for fear that in using one medicine, another and better may be overlooked. But from the remarkable cures, higher order, and vast amount of testimony daily brought under our personal notice, of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Roger's Liverwort and Tar, we are compelled to regard the evidence of our senses, and confidently state that for Coughs and Colds, and that hydra-headed monster Consumption, we think this preparation a safe, speedy, and certain cure. At all events we may say to our friends—try it. It can be obtained at McKAIN'S Drug Store, Camden, S. C., and if it does not help them, nothing will. See advertisement in another column.

### CAMDEN PRICES CURRENT.

Bacon, per yd.	14 to 18	Lard,	lb 8 to 10
Bale Rope	lb 9 to 12	Meal,	lb 6 to 7
Bacon,	lb 9 to 12	Molasses,	gall 31 to 40
Brandy,	lb 18 to 20	Market,	lb 8 to 10
Brandy,	gall 28 to 35	Nails,	lb 41 to 6
Beeswax,	lb 18 to 22	Ons,	lb 41 to 75
Beef,	lb 4 to 5	Pean,	hushel 80
Cheese,	lb 12 to 15	Potatoes, sweet, bu	50
Cotton,	lb 7 to 11	Rice,	hushel 11
Corn,	hushel 51 to 106	Rye,	hushel 95 to 1
Flour,	hushel 61 to 7	Sugar,	hushel 8 to 10
Fodder,	cwt 150	Sugar,	lb 7 to 10
Hides, dry	lb 8 to 9	Salt,	work 11
Iron,	lb 5 to 6	Shot,	bug 18
Lime,	hushel 9 to 24	Tobacco,	lb 10 to 50
Leather, sole,	lb 12 to 21	Wheat,	hushel 1

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH J. MICKLE, as a Candidate for Sheriff of Kershaw District, at the ensuing election.  
April 8, 28

We are authorized to announce JOHN INGRAM, as a candidate for Sheriff of Kershaw District at the ensuing election.  
April 11 29

The friends of Wm. F. Debrahl, announce him as a Candidate for Sheriff, at the ensuing election.  
April 15, 30

We are authorized to announce DUNCAN McLEOD, as a Candidate for Sheriff, of Kershaw District, at the ensuing election.  
April 15, 30

We are authorized to announce MOREAU NAUDIN, a candidate for Clerk of the Court for Kershaw District, at the ensuing election.  
April 11. 29

### SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Watered Division No. 9.

The regular meeting of this Division will be held on Thursday evening, at your New Hall over A. M. & R. Kennedy's Store, at 8 o'clock.  
By order of the W. P.  
D. R. KENNEDY, Secy.

### CAMDEN DEBATING CLUB.

The Regular Meeting will be held on Wednesday Evening the 16th inst., at Library Hall, at 8 o'clock, when the following Query will be discussed.

Query.—Should South Carolina secede alone under the present aspect of affairs?  
S. B. LEVY, Secretary.

### NEW SPRING GOODS.

#### CAMDEN BAZAAR.

The subscribers have just received their new Assortment of Spring and Summer Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public in general. It consists partly of—Calicoes, Ginghams, Plain and Embroidered Lawns, Fancy Muslins, Plain and colored Linen Lustres, Tissue Silk, Embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins, Plain and fancy Bareges, Crapes, and a great variety of other Goods, suitable for Ladies Dresses.

A large Assortment of—Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Needlework Collars, Cuffs, and Sleeves, Chemises, Veils and Lace Capes, Muslin, Linen, and Silk Edging and Inserting, Bangs of the newest style, Ivory, black and red leather Fans, Parasols, Shoes, and a great quantity of other Fancy Articles too numerous to name.

They recommend the stock of—Bleached and brown Shirting, Blue and striped Homespuns, Linen and Cotton Osanburgs, Table and Towelling Linen and Diapers. All of which they will sell at the lowest Cash prices possible.  
M. DRUCKER & CO.  
April 15, 30

### M. Drucker & Co.

ARE just opening a large and new assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, of every description:

Ready Made Shirts, Silk and Muslin Cravats and Handkerchiefs, Kid, Silk, and Thread Gloves, Boots and Shoes, Mole-skin, Panama, Leghorn and Straw Hats of the newest style.

They have received a great quantity of Plain and fancy Pan aloons, Suffs, and Vestings, Linen Drills, and a very pretty assortment of Irish Linens.

And invite their friends to call and examine their stock, being certain to be able to satisfy them in every way.  
Camden, April 15, 1851. 30

**EXECUTIVE OFFICE, CHARLESTON.**  
April 10, 1851.—By his Excellency, J. H. MEANS, Governor and Commandant-in-Chief in and over the State of South Carolina.

Whereas, information has been received at this Department that JACKSON VAIGNEM, charged with the commission of an atrocious murder, has escaped from jail at Gillisonville, in the State aforesaid; Now, therefore, in order that the said Jackson Vaignem may be brought to trial, JOHN H. MEANS, Governor of the State of S. Carolina, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said Jack Vaignem to the Sheriff of Beaufort District, or into any jail in this State.

The said Vaignem is about five feet nine inches high; black eyes, hair and beard; dark complexion; about twenty-three years of age, and has the end of his right forefinger cut off about the middle of the nail.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, at Charleston, the tenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the seventy-fifth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of the United States of America  
J. H. MEANS,  
By the Governor.

BENJ. PERRY, Secretary of State.  
The several papers in this State; also the Augusta Republic, Columbus Times, and Savannah Georgian, are requested to give the above three insertions, one each week, and forward their accounts for payment to this Department.  
April 15.